

Plate III.

- Fig. 32. *Zorotypus barberi*, new species, lateral view of dorsal outline of apex of abdomen.
 Fig. 33. Same, left antenna.
 Fig. 34. Same, right hind leg.
 Fig. 35. Same, apex of abdomen, dorsal view.
 Fig. 36. Same, apex of abdomen, ventral view.
 Fig. 37. Same, male genitalia, dorso-lateral view.
 Fig. 38. Same, male genitalia, dorsal view.
 Fig. 39. Same, male genitalia, ventral view.
 Fig. 40. *Zorotypus manni* Caudell, right hind femur, holotype.
 Fig. 41. Same, base of right antenna, holotype.
 Fig. 42. *Zorotypus swezeyi* Caudell, ventral margin of left hind femur, holotype.
 Fig. 43. Same, right antenna, holotype.

Plate IV.

- Fig. 44. *Zorotypus shannoni*, new species, caudal view of apex of abdomen, with subgenital plate removed and genitalia treated with KOH.
 Fig. 45. Same, apex of abdomen, dorsal view.
 Fig. 46. Same, right hind leg.
 Fig. 47. Same, ventral view of subgenital plate.
 Fig. 48. Same, left antenna.
 Fig. 49. *Zorotypus cramptoni*, new species, ventral view of apex of abdomen, male paratype.
 Fig. 50. Same, right hind femur, holotype.
 Fig. 51. Same, lateral view of exerted portion of genitalia, male paratype.
 Fig. 52. Same, basal plate of genitalia, male paratype.
 Fig. 53. Same, right antenna, allotype.
 Fig. 54. Same, dorsal view of apical tergites of abdomen, male paratype.
 Fig. 55. *Zorotypus philippinensis*, new species, right hind leg.
 Fig. 56. Same, right antenna.

(Figs. 9 and 10 drawn by Mary Foley Benson, others by the author.)

A NEW SPECIES OF CISTALIA (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA: LYGAEIDAE).

By H. G. BARBER,

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the collection of the United States National Museum there are two specimens from Cayamas, Cuba, collected by E. A. Schwarz, of what is undoubtedly *Cistalia signoreti* Guérin. So far as known this species does not occur elsewhere. Stål, who apparently did not have Cuban specimens for comparison, erroneously concluded that the specimens from Texas in the Stockholm Museum were *C. signoreti*. Uhler, two years later,

influenced no doubt by Stål's remarks, fell into the same error in recording Guérin's species from Texas as well as from Nevada and California. Although I have not seen any specimens from the last two States mentioned by Uhler, numerous examples, especially from Texas, in the collection of the National Museum are quite distinct specifically from the Cuban specimens, and the species is herewith described as new.

***Cistalia explanata*, new species.**

Cistalia signoreti Stål, Enum. Hemip. IV, 1874, 165 (not Guérin) Uhler, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. I, 1876, 311 (not Guérin).

Closely related to *C. signoreti* Guérin described from Cuba and agreeing with that species in its general coloration. However, the antenniferous tubercles are larger and the antennae more incrassate than in Guérin's species. The basal segment of the antenna is gradually enlarged from the base toward the apex and all of the segments are densely pilose, without longer, scattered hairs. The pronotum has the lateral margin distinctly expanded. The costal margin of the corium is laminately expanded. The clavus is coarsely and irregularly punctate. The anterior femur has two or three preapical spinules below. Length 5-6 mm.

Type.—male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 52692, Victoria, Tex., Nov. 4, 1908 (W. D. Hunter). Paratypes males, 2 Victoria, Tex., Jan. 24, 1909, 3 Feb. 4, 1910, and 3 Feb. 22, 1916, hibernating in grass roots (J. D. Mitchell); Victoria, Tex., Feb. 1902 (E. A. Schwarz); Garcitas Creek, Victoria County, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911, under driftwood; Columbia, Tex., Dec., 1912; Willis, Tex., 1903; Brownsville, Tex., March 12, 1936, from soil roots of cotton (P. A. Glick). Females, 2 Victoria, Tex., Nov. 15, 1912, under log, Sept. 10, 1915, at light, and 3 Feb. 22, 1916, hibernating in grass roots (J. D. Mitchell); 2 Nov. 4, 1908 (W. D. Hunter); 3 Sept. (no other data); San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 22, 1879; Willis, Tex., 1909; Waco, Tex., and Austin, Tex., Oct. 12, 1901 (Uhler Collection); Columbia, Tex., Dec. 1872, and 1 Dec. 17, 1878, under bark at foot of live oak in cotton field (E. A. Schwarz); 2 Brownsville, Tex., March 13 and 16, 1936, in soil roots of cotton (P. A. Glick); 2 Texas (Belfrage); La. (Uhler Collection); Kans. Sept., 1872.

Although *Cistalia signoreti* and *C. explanata* are closely related, the former species can be most readily distinguished from the latter by the more slender antenna with the basal segment slightly constricted toward base and the lateral margin of the pronotum only carinate, not expanded.
